Bay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

CYCLES U. S. A. INVICTA, WESTEND, Special ... Humber with stamped fittings. All British made from Rs. 171 to ... nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied by WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR BOMBAY & POONA.

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...PASSENGER SERVICE.
...O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
...assengers are required to be in possession of passports.

	Steamer.	Tons.
...ber ..	CALEDONIA	7,922
.. ..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
.. ..	DELTA	8,097
.. ..	CHINA	7,952
...vember ..	KASHMIR	8,841
.. ..	MANTUA †	10,902
.. ..	MOREA	10,941
.. ..	MALWA	10,941
...ctober ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,434
.. ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
.. ..	CALEDONIA	7,922
.. ..	KARMALA †	9,098
.. ..	CHIVA	9,097
...nuary ..	MOLDAVIA *	15,199
.. ..	CHINA	7,952
.. ..	MANTUA	10,902
.. ..	NALDERA *	15,825
...bruary ..	MALWA	10,941
.. ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
.. ..	DONGOLA	8,083
.. ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

...ugh steamers from Australia have only ...accommodation for passengers from ...

...gh steamers from China.

...D O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL ...A special train leaves Marseilles for ...ris Bolongne shortly after the mail ...arrival.

...SH INDIA SAILINGS TO ... SAID AND ...OUTH.

	Steamer.	Tns.
...	MARGHA	8,038
...ber ..	MALDA	8,100
.. ..	NEVASA	9,072
...ber ..	MATIANA	8,800
.. ..	MULTAN	8,100
...ry ..	MASHOBRA	8,321
.. ..	MANORA	7,385
...y ..	A steamer	...
		...

...TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

...ober ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Nankin.
.. ..	SOUDAN	
...vember	KASHGAR	
.. ..	SICILIA	
...ember ..	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
.. ..	SOUDAN	
...nuary ..	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Kaiyar.
...ruary ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Kaiyar.

...TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer.	Tons.
NARKUNDA	16,227
NALDERA	15,825
MACEDONIA	11,089
MOREA	10,941
NARKUNDA	16,227

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...	... Karachi via Coast
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...ates of Freight and Passage ...L. I sailings may be arranged ...

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Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	3 Oct	9 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	6,872	12 Oct	26 Oct
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	6,875	14 Nov.	28 Nov

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. Jhansi calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra"	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya"	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4237	October 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
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Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

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Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—25,928,640
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,300,000 $00—23,836,463
(At Par Exchange.)

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Capital authorised	.....	Rs. 100,00,000
Capital issued	.....	,, 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	,, 50,00,000
Capital Paid up	.....	,, 25,00,125
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 15,62,949

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Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Ambella City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Ambella Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
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Calcutta	Jamma	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
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DEB RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,585

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

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Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapar
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
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Hubli	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Visianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
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A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

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As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, though an account may be closed earlier.

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CHAIRMAN.
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

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Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

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...11 LBS. parcel selected table apples, Wil... liam pears or walnuts, Rs. 5-8 each; ...6 lbs. nett "A1" almonds, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett ...selected Sultanas, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett unstoned ...dry apricots, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry ...figs, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry raisins, ...Rs. 6; 5 lbs. nett black currants, Rs. 5-8; ...5 lbs. nett apple or pear rings, Rs. 4-8; 11 lbs. ...parcel assorted dry fruits, Rs. 14. Charges ...included. FRUIT INDUSTRY, KASHMIR ...Hills, "AMRA" R4913

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

...IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that although ...the Agency of the Western India Che... ...mical Works Co., Ltd., was intended to be ...assigned to The Indian General Trading Co., ...Ltd., the negotiations of the assignment have ...fallen through. Messrs. Lalubhai Samaidas ...& Co., at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, ...have therefore taken over charge of the ...Agency. C14486

LOST.

...THE left-hand halves of the following seven ...currency notes of Rs. 100 each are lost. ...The public are, therefore, warned against ...dealing with them.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES.

Lahore 24-6-1919 FD/25 79004
Lahore 24-6-1919 FD/25 79009
Bombay 8-9-1915 WC/24 82962
Bombay 2-5-1916 CD/19 30057
Bombay 14-6-1918 SD/24 45295
Bombay 18-6-1918 SD/25 09403
Bombay 19-6-1918 SD/26 38268

GOVARDHANDAS N. GHAIL,
B.A., LL.B., High Court, Pleader,
Gopipura, Surat.
C14482

NOTICE.

...WE beg to notify that Mr. ARTHUR DEN... ...NISON McLEOD CLARKE has been ad... ...mitted a partner in our firm as from 1st of ...October, 1922.
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
9 Wallace Street.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1922. R5064

NOTICE.

...MR. PHILIP HENRY BROWNE, a partn... ...er of our Bombay Firm, has this day been ...admitted a partner of our Firms in Calcutta ...and Karachi as well
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, 1st October, 1922. 14490

NOTICE.

...WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent ...Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue ...of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that ...price carrying the following rates of interest:

For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.

Cash price offered at market value. Apply to
PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
LAHORE. 14484

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

...MANUFACTURED by Spalate Portland ...Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ...Italy.

Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, ...TILDEN, NABOTTAM & CO., LTD., ...Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, ...Bombay. R4985

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

...THE Office of the Framjee Petit Spinning ...and Manufacturing Company, Limited ...will be REMOVED to Contractor Building, ...41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate on the 1st ...October, 1922.

For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1922. C14411

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

...ON the 1st October, 1922, the Office of the ...Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Com... ...pany, Limited will be REMOVED to ...Contractor Building, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard ...Estate.

For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS AND CO.
Agents.
359, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st September 1922. 14410

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

...APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ...a qualified MEDICAL OFFICER, holding ...degrees or diplomas of a recognized University ...or College for a Municipal Dispensary.
Salary Rs. 200 rising by annual increment of ...Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The selected ...applicant will be required to devote the whole ...of his time and attention to his duties and no ...private practice will be allowed.
Applications stating age, nationality, qualifi... ...cations, etc., should reach undersigned before ...18th October 1922.

(Sd.) MEASHAM LEA,
C.B.E., M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 21st Sept., 1922. C14472

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

...TENDERS are invited for the purchase ...of :—

4/ Four 200 Kilo-Watt, 440 volts, D. C. ...Crompton compound wound Dynamos ...direct driven by Marshall horizontal ...Compound Condensing Engines running ...at a speed of 166 r. p.m.
2. Two Lankashire Boilers 8 ft. 0 in. dia. ...30 ft. 0 in. long complete with mounting ...and superheaters, certified for 160 lbs. ...pressure per sq. inch. Capacity 6,000 lbs. ...of water per hour.

Tenders which should be addressed to the ...DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES, ...5, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA, and endorsed ..."Purchase of Electrical Plant" will be opened ...on the 20th October, 22. The Plant may be ...seen on application to the Superintendent, ...Gun and Steel Factory, Ishapore, Nawab... ...ganj P.O. C14231 TA

PUBL

THE BOMBAY SI...

...MEMBERS of this Association will observe ...to-day (the 2nd October, 1922), being ...the Birth Day of Mahatma Gandhiji, as a ...public holiday.
LALOOBHAI KARAMCHAND,
Hon. Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1823 of 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOO-WALLA and Others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN ..... Defendant.

...PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made ...in the above Suit and bearing date the ...16th day of June, 1921, the following immove... ...able property, known as Ebrahim Khan's ...Hotel will be sold by Public Auction by the ...Commissioner of this Honourable Court at ...his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, ...the 2nd day of October, 1922, at the hour of ...five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and pre... ...mises known as Albert Victor Hotel with ...their appurtenances, situate at Matheran, in ...the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, in ...the District of Kolaba, containing by admea... ...surement six acres and thirty-two gunthas, ...be the same a little more or less and de... ...scribed and particularly denoted as No. 54A ...in a certain map of plan of Matheran, de... ...posited with the Collector of Kolaba.
For further particulars and conditions of ...Sale, application should be made at the Office ...of the said Commissioner or at the Office of ...Messrs. Unwalla Peeroshaw and Papa, At... ...torneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. ...76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner. C14328

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., (In Liqdn.)

...NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 3RD ...AND FINAL DIVIDEND of one anna ...in the rupee has been declared in the above ...matter and that the same will be paid at my ...office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on ...every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURS... ...DAY only between the hours of 12 noon to 4 ...p.m. (S. T.). Notices in respect thereof have ...been posted to the registered address of the ...creditors. Two previous Dividends have al... ...ready been declared and as the affairs of the ...Company are to be wound up shortly, such of ...the Creditors as have not received the amount ...of the same are hereby requested to receive ...the same along with the final dividend now de... ...clared on or before the 15th day of December ...1922. The amount remaining unclaimed ...after the above date will in accordance with ...the usual practice be deposited with the ...Accountant-General under the Orders of the ...High Court before the final Order is made ...by the Court.
Dated this, 18th day of September, 1922.
N. H. MOOS.
Official Liquidator. C14367

NOTICE.

...NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHO... MEDALLY ESUFALLY has contracted ...sell to the purchaser who is our client the ...undermentioned property.
All persons having any claim or interest there... ...or therein or in or to any part therefore, ...either by way of gift, inheritance, mortage, ...charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howso... ...ever are required to make the same known in ...writing to the undersigned at their office at ...31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within ...14 days for the date hereof, failing which, the ...said sale will be completed, without reference ...to any such claim or interest and the same, if ...any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti ...land or ground known as Silotar together with ...the buildings and stables erected thereon and ...together also with the well therein and the ...trees and shrubs standing thereon or rooted ...therein situate lying and being at Vile Parle ...in the Pet Tukdi of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, ...Tukdi and Zilla Thana and Registration Sub-... ...District of Bandra, containing by admeasure... ...ment 2786 square yards or thereabouts and re... ...gistered in the books of the Collector of ...Thana under Survey No. 19, Pot No. 28, ...Falni No. Area about 8 Gunthas and ...Survey No. 19, Pot No. 26, (part Varkas) area ...about 152 Gunthas and bounded as follows:— ...that is to say, on or towards the East partly ...by the property of Bahibai Ramchandra and ...partly by that of Janmahomed Sidik and partly ...by that of Lobard Mucal Dias and partly by ...that of Chhotamia Vajir H. B. Jariwalla; on ...or towards the West partly by the property of ...Hiraji Cawasji Kola and partly by that of ...Chhotamia Vajir Mia Jariwalla; on or towards ...the South by the property of Chhotamia ...Vajirmia Jariwalla and on or towards the ...North by the land of Liladhar Ganpatrao ...Dharadhar and partly by the land belongong to ...the Christian Church.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of ...Khoti land or ground together with a stable ...roofed with corrogated iron sheets and other ...buildings standing thereon, situate at Vile ...Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra in the Taluka Salsette ...Tukdi and Zilla Thana and registration Sub-... ...District of Bandra containing by admeasure... ...ment 170 square yards or thereabouts and re... ...gistered in the books of the Collector of Thana ...as follows:—Survey No. 19, Pot No. Nil, ad... ...measurement 1½ Gunthas and bounded, on or ...towards the East by the property of Janmaho... ...med Sidick and others, on or towards the ...West by the property of Chhotamia Vajirmia ...Jariwalla, on or towards the South by the ...Water Canal and on or towards the North by ...the property of Chhotamia Vazirmia Jariwalla.

THIRDAY:—All those two pieces or parcels ...of vacant Khoti land or ground, situate at Vile ...Parle in the Taluka Salsettes, District Thana, ...in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, ...containing by admeasurement 7 square yards ...or thereabouts and registered by the Collector ...of Thana as follows:—Survey No. 19, Pot No. ...Nil, admeasurement 7 square yards and bound... ...ed, on or towards the East by the property ...secondly described above, on or towards the ...West by the property of Chhotamia Vajirmia ...Jariwalla, on or towards the South partly by ...the Water Canal and partly by the property ...secondly described above and on or towards ...the North partly by the property firstly des... ...cribed above and partly by the property second... ...ly described above.
Dated this 29th day of September, 1922.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys. C14474

Pearl White (Pathe)
NOTICE—Soldiers in

West-End Cine
A Superb Goldwyn Picture for
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
From the World-famed stage su
"SIS HOPKIN
(5 Reels)
Starring the happy, snappy Co.
MABEL NORMA
The Helter-Skelter
Mabel Normand surpasses all her
brilliant performances as "Sis H
in the Goldwys picturization
Melville's stage success, which two
ago made the nation howl with
The Programme includes a 2-r
graph Comedy, "The Hicks"
favourite Star comedian.
LARRY SEM
Four Shows to-day at 5-30,
10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cine
(New Churney Ro

This Week Thi
We are offeri
the best episode fr
MAHABHA
Picturised in Brilli
VIRAT PA
PRODUCED
THE BHARAT F
The episode from the
in which are shown
exploits of the Pand
they were staying in
the court of the ki
Instructive and ente
the highest degree.
SEE IT TO
or this W
AT
CINEMA MA
Usual Prices a

HERE'S A PLENDI
A Picture S
"Sister C
featuring the cel
RITA SACC
A beautiful drama
Sacrifice appealing the
of Human Hearts.
TIMES AND RAT
Special separate arran
and Families.
NEXT
A Robertson Cole Milli
"The Won
FEAT
The World-War
weight Boxe
"Georges
A splendid treat
and
"NOVELT
Tram Termin

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MISSING PAGE

2 OCTOBER 1922

3TO6

STOP COERCING TURKEY.

(TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

llowing is the text of sha's reply to General ote on 27th September: ate the extent to which moved by the atrocities and ce which continue to be com- ece. On the other hand, as ng away the Greek fleet from e as influencing the military e desire proof that it will not to return. We also hope that andon the measures of extraor- ion which have been adopted by of occupation towards the inhabi- onstantinople, also prohibition of calling at ports in Anatolia. As e proposed acts of destruction in ople and also Chanak, it is illegal the property while the arms and n also belong to us. Notwith- the unilateral decision taken with- consult us new measure, in av misunderstandings, we have the Officers Commanding our troops Chanak to retain troops in their localities and to avoid incidents. re prepared to withdraw your forces atic coast in the same way as the and Italians, we are prepared forth- order our forces on the coast of the withdraw slightly and to assent re-establishing civil adminis- . Although I am return- to get in touch with the will profit by the first opportu- g you."

LONDON, Sept. 29.

—Replying to General d Note requesting re- Neutral Zone, Kemal if the British are pre- from the Asiatic coast the Italians have done orces to withdraw slight- in police capacity. He arture for Angora to Assembly, but will meet on the earliest possible

ON STILL REGARDED AS GRAVE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Cabinet further considered in the Near East this morn- situation is still regarded as Ministerial circles do not re the suggestion made by Maurice that the Turks ed to pass over to Thrace, ut that this is diametrically Allies' policy not to allow Europe pending peace. that British forces at Cha- sufficient to hold the position ng the Turks are able to do, sumed that the whole Brit- ent such a necessity arising.

H FORCES INCREASING.

's" Constantinople correspond- that the Turkish forces neutral zone round the are steadily increasing in the majority of Turkish as been withdrawn and infantry. The Turks now oc- ole zone except the area twenty gth and of ten miles maximum h is held by the British. ed that the presence of a num- ks outside the British positions leads to the presumption that if Kemal Pasha contemplates an force a passage through the e, he may hope to induce the e the first shot so that he can slims that war was forced upon while Mustapha Kemal appa- es a conference.

O MEET GENL. HARINGTON.

e foregoing messages, came a ople despatch stating that Kemal replied to General Harington's nded by Reuter on 28th Septem- al Pasha declares that his troops dvance further and that he de- no incident shall occur. Kemal s he will seize the earliest oppor- meeting General Harington.

LATER.

ENCE ON WITHDRAWAL OF KEMALISTS.

conclusion of a further series of eetings, anxiety in official circles way been eased. derstood that the Government re- rkish action as an infringe- llied Note and have decided ible to permit the Kemal- nd reconnoitre the posi- ral zone; therefore the informed the military ey will have complete ding the withdrawal of aving the question of discretion of General al Brook and the High

e, the Cabinet Ministers eady for emergencies, ex- elopments.

OF M. BOURGEOIS.

ssage says:—M. Franklin ived there and interview- Kemal Pasha both have

ABINET DELIBERATIONS

LONDON, October 1st.

of the positio was not re- long Cabinet meeting yester- It was state on adjourn- ment that there was absolutely nothing new and surprise was felt that no news had come to hand.

The Cabinet reassembled later in the evening and sat till 0.40 a.m. this morning. It then adjourned till ten o'clock. It was stated that there was no material change in the position.

AMERICAN VERSION OF ANGORA'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The "Chicago Tribune's" Smyrna correspondent says the text of the reply from the Angora Government to the Allies accepts the wishes contained therein conditionally. Constantinople and all Eastern and Western Thrace are to be ceded immediately. It accepts the suggestion of an interview at Mudania to prepare the scope of the future conference.

Short of an actual outbreak of hostilities, the situation is as ugly as it could be. The Government assurance to General Harington has impelled the fact that the massing of the Turkish troops round the British position at Chanak is full of menace, and it is assumed in London that General Harington will impose a time-limit, and, if the Turks refuse to withdraw, there will be fighting.

A midnight report from Paris, however, stating that an ultimatum has already been launched has evoked a prompt denial here.

London, Sept. 30.—It is learned in London that ex-King Constantine and his family will depart from Athens, to-night, aboard a Greek merchant-ship for a non-British port.

Athens.—The Revolutionary Committee has decided that the Moslems of Macedonia and Thrace shall constitute separate electoral colleges at the next elections and will be entitled to return nineteen deputies.

Paris.—It is reported from Angora that aeroplanes have bombed Greek ships off Mytilene.

NO CONFERENCE TILL KEMALISTS EVACUATE.

LONDON, October 1st.

The "Sunday Express" Constantinople correspondent reports that General Harrington has actually proceeded to Mudania to meet Kemal Pasha but "Lloyds News" political correspondent announces "definitely and with official authority that until Kemal withdraws from the neutral zone the Allies decline to meet him in conference and concludes from that, that no sort of meeting will be arranged till then.

A Constantinople message dated 30th September says the Angora representative has informed the British authorities that Kemal Pasha hopes to arrange a meeting with Gen. Harrington in a couple of days time.

GREEK ATROCITIES IN THRACE

PROTEST AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

KEMAL'S ADVICE TO HARRINGTON.

FURTHER BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Gibraltar.—A Flotilla leader and eight destroyers of the first flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, have arrived *en route* for the Near East. Two submarines have also arrived here.

Malta.—H. M. S. King George V. has been hurriedly brought out of dock and is now coaling and provisioning prior to departing for Constantinople. H. M. S. Benbow will sail next week. Their arrival will make a total of nine capital ships, mounting twenty-four fifteen-inch guns and sixty, thirteen-point five-inch guns.

MORE TROOPS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Troops of various descriptions [illegible] depart for Constantinople. The transport "Corsican" sailed from Southampton to-day with fifteen hundred officers and men and quantities of equipment aboard.

A thousand signallers and other Army Service Corps details left Aldershot yesterday for the Near East after bidding womenfolk and children farewell.

IF MAHATMAJI IS RELEASED,

ARE YOU PREPARED TO FACE HIM?

AND SAY YOU HAVE DONE YOUR DUTY?

I am going to congratulate you on a strange kind of good luck.

I say it is our good luck that Gandhiji is in Jail!

You are surprised to hear me say But I shall tell you why I say so. Suppose Mahatmaji were suddenly released to-day. Of course the crowds would be in transports of joy, crush him almost to death, and assemble in their lacs to see and hear him. But he would go from place to place in India and see on what barren soil his seeds were sown. "What have you been doing?" he would ask. "Have you strengthened Congress Sabhas? Have you spun? Have you woven? Have you clothed the poor? Where are my brothers the untouchables, are they nearer you than before, or are they still treated like a contagion? Have you collected money for the good fight? Are you ready for my next march?"

To these questions what should we say? Hang down our heads and confess our shame in silence. Or shall we say, "we have been thinking over new plans, we began to think you were wrong, we are discussing the advantages of parliamentarianism?" "My imprisonment has had less effect on the people that love me, he would say to himself, "than even on the Government who do not love me." Perhaps he would question to himself, "Do the people really love me?" His sad big eyes would rest on the great crowd, and the light of men and women clothed in foreign and mill cloth would be the only answer to his doubt and pierce his heart like an arrow. Shall we speed him from these barren places to the North, to the land of the Akalis, and show him *Courage and Faith and Victory?* "The history of Prahlad has been re-written in your own time. Look at the fulfilment of your word." We may say to him. His heart would be glad. But could we keep him away from Multan? Could we keep that skeleton away in the cup-board? Would he accept our explanations? No, till we all, Hindus and Musalmans, expiate the horrid sins and have made the tragedy an instrument of purification and strength, he would be happier by far in prison than outside.

Is it not a good thing, then, that to-day, when we are celebrating his Birth-Day, Mahatmaji is in jail? So long as we remain in this terrible sleep, so long as as we are wickedly disloyal to him, it is better our Master is in prison and no news or newspapers reach him, and that Sankarlal and the Spinning Wheel are his only companions.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

GREEK AGENTS IN LONDON.

SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF AGAIN ON THE STAGE.

LONDON, October 1st.

Speculation is rife and not untinged with unfriendliness at the presence of M. Venizelos in London and also the forthcoming arrival of the Greek Multi-Millionaire Sir Basil Zaharoff, who for some time has been credited with exercising great influence in political circles M. Venizelos has been out of sight of many journalists seeking him yesterday, but eventually he issued a statement that the new Greek Government were asking him to represent them in Europe, but he was first examining Allied opinion and will probably visit the Foreign Office before returning to Paris to see M. Poincare on Tuesday.

VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

M. Venizelos has arrived in London. Interviewed by a Reuter's representative he denied that he had been asked to visit the Foreign Office, and said that his visit was private and might last several weeks.

POPE'S REQUEST TO KEMAL PASHA.

TO POSTPONE EVACUATION DATE OF ARMENIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Rome.—His Holiness the Pope has telegraphed to Mustapha Kemal Pasha asking him to countermand the order fixing to-day for the evacuation of Greeks and Armenians from Smyrna. The Pope entrusts all christians to the care of the Archbishop of Smyrna.

TURKS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING NEUTRAL ZONE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A communique, issued by the Greek Commander-in-Chief in Thrace, General Polymenakos, accuses the enemy of violating the neutral zone and massacring eleven of the garrison at Safalaslan. The Turks were subsequently ejected and pursued. They left one officer and twenty-five men killed.

Greek casualties amounted to one killed and one wounded.

LABOUR TO OPPOSE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The nervousness created by the situation in the Near East is exemplified by the slump on the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day owing to a baseless rumour that Britain had declared war on Turkey in connection with which report an authoritative denial has been issued.

The National Joint Council of the Labour Party has issued a manifesto accusing the Government of ignoring the machinery of the League of Nations and condemning the isolated action of Britain as revealed in the statement of 16th September, which was "the crowning item in the dangerous policy." The Labour manifesto asserts that the League of Nations should be the protector of minorities and guardian of the freedom of the Straits. The British troops should be withdrawn from the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles and Russia, Germany and Bulgaria should be invited to attend the Conference. The manifesto threatens that, if necessary, the whole of the affiliated organisations of the Labour Party will do all that lies in their power to avert the calamity of another war.

AUSTRALIAN BLUSTER.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Melbourne.—Speaking in the House of Representatives to-day, Premier Hughes said that Australia was praying that there would not be war, but if it came Britain would be in the right, even if she were left alone. Australia had previously put in the field a larger army than the Turks could now muster and she would do the same again if necessary.

REPRESENTATION OF DOMINIONS IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Wellington.—Referring to the question of representation of New Zealand at the proposed Near East Conference, Mr. Massey states that seeing the Attorney-General Sir Francis Bell and the High Commissioner Sir James Allen are both in England, the Dominions ought to be represented if the Conference is held.

AN ALLIED COMMISSION TO THRACE

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A Constantinople message says that the Allied High Commissioners have decided to despatch a Commission composed of English, French and Italian officers to Rodosto, Luleh-Burgas and Adrianople to exercise a pacifying influence.

OBJECT OF REVOLUTIONARIES

RETENTION OF THRACE.

ARREST OF EX-PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Athens.—The Revolutionary Committee has telegraphed to M. Venizelos in Paris asking him to undertake the defence of Greek interests with the Entente and to represent Greece on the Near East Conference.

TINO'S DEPARTURE.

The Committee has demanded the immediate departure from Greece of Constantine, Queen Sophia and Princes Nicholas and Andrew. It is understood that they all departed aboard a battleship last night. The Committee has forbidden demonstrations on the streets and has announced that the revolution has not been accompanied by a single drop of blood. Several Royalist officers arrested at the outbreak of the revolution have been released and

(Continued on next page).

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TRIBUTE TO SIKH HEROISM.

OFFICIAL CONNIVANCE AT POLICE EXCESSES CONDEMNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 29.

In his speech, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincial Conference held at Sialkot, referring to the Guru-ka-Bagh affair said that the darkest among the most recent acts of the bureaucratic administration was that which had been enacted in Guru-ka-Bagh against their Akalis brothers. Those present must have read in the newspapers how lathis were showed on Khalsa heroes who, pledged to non-violence, kept their hands tied down, this beating continuing until they became unconscious and how Akalis lying on the ground got trampled under the horses and dragged by the "keshas" and legs—in short a pandemonium was enacted to which history offered on parrallel. in addition to this the guardians of "law" and maintainers of "order," the police constables, themselves charged and pursued the silent spectators, beating them without cause and in certain cases robbing them of their cash and watches, etc. If all these things were done under instructions and with the knowledge of Government, then that Government should henceforth cease to talk of "civilisation," "law", 'order' and "justice" and declare in clear terms that its existence depended on brute force; but if on the other hand all this had been done in conflict with the wishes of Government it was still a matter of shame for it that its servants themselves broke the law and were practically beyond its reach. How could a Government which could not make its paid servants respect the law expect the common people to render that respect?

The Chairman next referred to the splendid fortitude, firmness, courage, self-sacrifice and character which the Akalis had shown. Their unique sacrifices had earned them the appreciation and affection of the whole country. He wished Mahatmaji had been free to see this unique non-violent struggle and to accord his appreciation to those engaged therein. He asked when other people had to spend years to secure decisions in disputes regarding property, why should an extraordinary procedure have been adopted in regard to the disputed property which the Mahant claimed as his own and which the Khalsa considered to belong to the community and were prepared to make every kind of scrifice to attain their purpose. The Chairman claimed that it was the birth right of every nation to co-operate with an administration which was responsible to them and when an administration completely ignored the susceptibility of the people, non-co-operation became a duty. In conclusion he dwelt on the need of Hindu-Moslim Unity, Khaddar, National Education and National Panchayats. He urged that if the whole country adopted Khaddar dress no greater demonstration would be required of their enduring unity and determination as a nation.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the first day's sitting, the Sialkot Conference passed five resolutions. The first one mourned the death of Babu Motilal Ghosh and recorded appreciation of his life-long services. The second congratulated Swami Shradhanand and Malik Lalkhan, President-elect of the Conference on their arrest and placed on record its great appreciation of their splendid and valuable services rendered to the cause of Swaraj.

BRITISH NEAR EAST POLICY.

The third offered the Conference's sincere congratulations on behalf of the people of the Punjab to Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nation on their glorious victories and assured them of the Punjab's continued support. The fourth considered the efforts of the British Ministers as tending to deprive the Turks of the fruits of their victory and as such dangerous for the world's peace and held the British Government responsible for the evil results that are likely to result in the Eastern world on account of their short-sighted policy.

The fifth resolution deplored the unfortunate Moharram outbreak at Multan which resulted in the loss of so many lives and destruction of a good deal of property, and especially condemned the conduct of those Godless and irreligious people who against the dictates of religion and morality were responsible for the sacrilegious burning and desecration of Hindu temples and Guru Granth Sahibs and other religious books and those who were cowardly and barbarous enough to attack unprotected Hindu ladies, rob them and outrage their modesty. The Conference points out that the outbreak seems to have been the work of low and unruly section of the population and not of communities, Hindu or Mohamedan as a whole and appeals to all the people in the rest of the country not to let those unfortunate events embitter their cordial relations with their well-meaning and innocent neighbours of other communities and impressing on them that Hindu-Moslem unity is indispensable for the attainment of Swaraj and asking them and the press to isolate such disputes and prevent them from becoming generally intercommunal and confine their evil effects within the narrowest compass. While sympathising with the innocent sufferers it hopes people in other places would take early and adequate steps to bring relief at least in a pecuniary sense.

Maulvi Ahmad Said who arrived at Delhi on the 28th ultimo after his release, addressed a large congregation of Muslims in Jumma Mosque after Friday prayers. He regretted to find a set-back in the Non-coperation movement and that the number of khadi wearers in Delhi was now less than when he was in[illegible]

AKALI SITUATION

POLICE EXCESSES TO BE INVESTIGATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 30.

Eight Akalis were arrested yesterday evening at Guru-ka-Bagh. The Prabhandak Committee state that some interested persons are spreading malicious rumours that the members of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee are keeping themselves back and sending ignorant Akalis to jail. The true facts, they state, are that 37 active members of the Committee are now in jail.

The Deputy Inspector of Police left here yesterday for Guru-ka-Bagh. He intends remaining there for a few days. The local authorities are very anxious to investigate the allegations against the police and have no desire to shield any possible police excesses. It is denied that the police have resorted to beating again. No departure is at present intended from Government's policy.

Another jatha left here yesterday for Guru-ka-Bagh singing and shouting along the public streets.

AKALI LEADERS' CASE.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 28.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination the Government Advocate closed his evidence and suggested that two of the accused, Sardar Sarmakhsingh and Master Tarasing be discharged. There was, he said, no evidence against the latter and as regards the former the only evidence was that he was present at one meeting but made no speech and might be given benefit of doubt. As regards the rest he suggested that the charge of abetment of theft might be dropped not that such abetment was not Committed by ethe accused but becaus there was no evidence. The Court discharged Sarmakhsingh and Tarasingh and charged the other accused under sections 143, 447, and 117 I. P. C. The accused pleaded not guilty. Pandit Malaviya addressing the Court said that all the accused, should have been discharged that day, but as it had not been thought fit by the Court to do so at that stage the question of the accused continuing in custody, since the offences were baleable, might be considered. The Court said it was willing to take bail. Sardar Mahtab Singh said the accused would not give it. The Court said it was willing to accept even personal recognizances. Sardar Mahtab Singh said accused were not willing to give recognizances even though the suggesting came from the Court so long as the present policy of Government cintinued. The Court said there was no other legal provision and he had no help in the matter. October 7th was fixed for filing the list of witnesses to be recalled for cross-examination and October 23rd for their attendance and examination. Written statements would be filed by such of the accused as may consider it necessary after obtaining copies of the proceedings.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE OF ARRESTS AND FORCE.

MR. MACPHERSON'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 28.

Mr. Macpherson under cross-examination further stated that Sardar Mahtabsingh was arrested in connection with the keys agitation and there may have been one or two others of those in the dock. Witness stated that these gentlemen who were arrested on that occasion were some of the organisers of the agitation Akali Dal which witness understood to include all the Akalo Jathas throughout the Punjab was an allied branch of Shrowani Gurdwara Committee. Witness' impression was that the gentlemen in the dock were the leading lights of the Gurdwara Committee. Witness said that political agitation about the Gurdwara keys led to the arrest of these gentlemen and a large number of others. Immediately on their conviction the agitation increased. Asked if the release of the accused in the Gurdwara keys affairs was not a great disappointment to the official world witness said he did not know. The making over of Gurdwara keys terminated the agitation so far as the keys affair was concerned, but the general agitation regarding the Gurdwaras continued. After the restoration of Gurdwara keys there was a lull for a time and then the Gurdwara movement was revid. Witness could not say whether Government did or did not recognise the Shromani Gurdwara Committee as representative of the Sikhs in matters religious. After declaration of policy by Sardar Mahtabsingh the agitation temporarily subsided. Witness could not remember any further agitation till the present one. Witness was not in a position to say anything as to the opinion of Government regarding *kirpans*. There had been no arrests or convictions of persons wearing *kirpans* longer than nine inches. So far as Amritsar district was concerned *kirpans* of any length might be worn. Witness did not know if in other districts in the Punjab the same latitude was permitted or not. The length of *kirpans* and reform of the Gurdwara were the two points on which the speeches had been based. The agitation had only temporarily subsided but the desire for reform of Gurdwaras remained. Regarding the incidents of August last witness stated that cross had been cut at Guru-ka-Bagh on August 9th. Witness did not think it was correct that orders of arrest had been passed on a diary submitted by Zaildar Brijlalsingh before the first information report was submitted by police. Asked if it was a fact that the first information report submitted by Abbas Mirza, Sub-Inspector, mentioned that the arrests had been effected under orders of the District Magistrate, witness said those orders must be in witnesses' office and witness would produce them if this was preferred. Witness did not know whether the men who cut down trees on Augst 8th were arrested after or before the first information report was submitted by police. So far as witness remembered there had been 98 arrests for attempting to cut trees and being members of an unlawful assembly. On August 26 arrests were stopped and different methods were adopted for the, dispersal of unlawful assemblies and protection. This was done under orders of authority. Witness got his instructions from the District Magistrate. Mr. Dunnett returned on 24th or 25th Arrests of Aakalis did not put an end to batches of Akalis cutting and attempting to cut trees. The new method was not effective either and Akalis continued coming in about the same numbers. Asked what was the new method witness said it was preventing, by the use of force under sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Witness was in charge of the operations. Witness also received certain instructions from the District Magistrate. The instructions were not written. Witness was next asked if he and the District Magistrate discussed the amount of force to be used but the Government Advocate objected to the question on the ground that the last of the speeches by any of the accused had been delivered on the morning of August 26 and any force used by police thereafter was not relevant as the Court had ruled. Raizada Bhagatram said the Court seemed to have been under misapprehension in giving that ruling and appeared not to have considered all the other points on which arguments had been addressed to it. Witness further stated that the arrests of the accused had not cooled down the situation and the Akalis had continued to go there. As far as he recollected they reverted to making arrests on the 15th instant.

STOP COERCING TURKEY.

(Continued from previous page).

all political prisoners liberated. The elements which for a long time had terrorised the city under the Constantine regime have mysteriously disappeared. It is rumoured that ex-Premiers Gounaris, Stratos and Protopadakis have been arrested. Many politicians believe that the reign of the new King will not be long and that a Republic is likely.

ARREST OF EX-PREMIERS.

A Paris message from Athens confirms the arrest of three ex-Premiers Gounaris, Stratos and Protopadakis also of Theotokis and Rear-Admiral Goudas. The message adds that it is expected that they will be brought to trial as responsible for the events in Asia Minor.

OBJECT OF THE REVOLUTION.

An Athens message says:—A semi-official statement defines the object of the revolution which was to bring back Greece within the Allied family circle, and all political and military authorities suspected of being pro-German or of being otherwise opposed to the Allies are being ruthlessly removed. M. Gonatas has issued a manifesto stating that the revolution was proclaimed in order to retain Thrace and aims at the solid reorganisation of military forces and cessation of vague discords.

LEADERS' STATEMENT.

The Revolutionary leaders have issued a statement in which they insist that the movement is an absolutely national one, aimed exclusively at reparation for the recent catastrophe, the creation of a strong army and the saving of Thrace. The leaders declare that the settlement of the dynastic question must confirm the will of the great majority of the Greek people.

CONSTANTINE IN EXILE.

PALERMO--PROBABLE PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—An Athens despatch states that Constantino and his family are on their way to Italy, and will probably settle in Palermo.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Athens.—Zaimis being for the present abroad, M. Krokidas, the now Minister for Foreign affairs, will act as Premier, while M. Camellopoulos is acting as the Foreign Minister.

The new Cabinet has been sworn in. The Premier is M. Zaimis, and M. Krokidas is Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—Five thousand passengers are now held up at Marseilles owing to the Seamen's strike against the cancellation of an eight-hour day. The naval units are being employed to relieve the North African service. Six big vessels have similarly been rendered idle at Bordeaux.

Geneva.—Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, Belgium, Sweden and China have been elected non-permanent members of the Council.

Shanghai.—Subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, the revised tariff is being enforced on December 1st and goods shipped on and after that date will be subject to it.

Geneva.—The Balfour Committee entrusted with the question of financial aid to Austria has decided on a loan amounting to six hundred and fifty million gold kroners.

New York.—As an outcome of the financial dispute between the banker James Stillman and the German magnate Stinnes, the former has attached two million dollars deposited by Stinnes in New York banks in connexion with a claim for alleged services in promoting a loan of two hundred million dollars.

ANGORA FUND

MR. CHOTANI'S STATEMENT.

The following statement has been sent to us by Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani in refutation of the charges in regard to the Angora Fund made against the Central Khilafat Committee of which he is the President.

Details of Angora Fund collections and disbursements have always been published in the press from time to time, and the public are already aware how many remittances have been sent to Angora direct to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The present situation demanded that remittances to Angora should have been sent regularly and uninterruptedly, but for sometime past certain difficulties, which were beyond our control, arose in this connection. At the same time we did not think it advisable, in the interest of collections, to bring those difficulties to light, in the hope that matters would so resume their normal course, and that it would again be easy to send regular remittances to Angora without the fear of interruption. But all our expectations failed ultimately, and we are, therefore, obliged to explain the real state of affairs in order to remove misunderstandings that are being spread in various quarters by certain interested persons about the Angora Fund.

Upto the 31st of August 1922, the total receipts for the Angora Fund amounted to Rs. 29,33,297-6-½, and the total disbursements, including all remittances sent to Angora direct to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha from the 18th October 1921 to the 22nd July 1922, amount to Rs. 15,27,638-6-10, leaving a net balance of Rs. 14,05,640-15-2½ still in hand. The public have already informed that remittances were and are sent direct to Angora through the Netherland Trading Society of Amsterdam, with notifications on the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople for direct payment to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. This is the safest and most reliable way of sending monies direct to Angora.

The remittances began to be sent to Angora through this agency from the 18th October 1921, and upto the 22nd November 1921, £26,000 were sent in five small instalments. The Bank did not accept big amounts, but small instalments according to its credit and convenience. After the 22nd November 1921, the Bank refused to accept further remittances until the Telegraphic acknowledgments of the previous instalments were received. On receipt of the Telegraphic acknowledgment, which takes a long time to reach Bombay, the Bank sent another remittance of £4,000 after which various remittances amounting to £54,000 were regularly sent upto the 22nd April 1922. On the 14th May 1922, the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee passed a resolution to the effect that 1/10 of the future collections of the Angora Fund should be reserved for meeting the various requirements of the Central Khilafat organisation, namely, National Education, Propaganda Work, aid to Khilafat sufferers etc. The reason of this proposal is not far to seek. Since the time collections for Angora Fund began in right earnest, the income of the Khilafat Fund stopped all of a sudden. Formerly it was decided that all collections for the Angora Fund should be sent to Angora in full, and the expenses incurred on Angora Fund collections should be met from the Khilafat Fund. But when the income of the Khilafat Fund stopped, considerable anxiety was felt as to how to maintain the Khilafat organisation, on which the work of the Angora Fund collections and the success of various other works of supreme importance solely depended. No money was left in the Khilafat Fund, while most of the Provincial Khilafat Committees used to send their budgets to the Central Khilafat Committee and drew money from the Central Khilafat Fund for the maintenance of their office-staff propagandists and other propaganda work. On this ground I called the attention of the members of the Central Khilafat Committee to the shortness of the Khilafat Fund in the Committee's meetings held on the 6th November 1921 and 13th January 1922, and urged upon them the immediate necessity of enrolling at least one crore of Khilafat members paying 0-4-0 each, in order to collect twenty-five lacs of rupees for the Khilafat Fund. I also wrote circular letter to the Provincial Khilafat Committees on the same subject. but it is regrettable to see that no proper attention was paid to this work, and income under this head during the years 1921 and 1922 amounted to only Rs. 3,744-10-0.

After the meeting of the Working Committee held on the 14th May 1922, £15,000 were sent to Angora in various instalments from the 17th May 1922 to 22nd July 1922. The total balance of the Central Khilafat Committee was placed before the next meeting held on the 18th July 1922, and it was resolved to remit ten lacs of rupees to Angora out of the balance in hand. In accordance with this decision, efforts were made to remit ten lacs of rupees without delay, but as has already been said, the Bank did not accept big amounts consequently an instalment of £5,000 was remitted on the 22nd July 1922. After that when the Bank was asked to send further remittances, it replied that the money could be sent at the risk of the remitter when the Telegraphic acknowledgment of the previous remittance sent on the 22nd July was received. We had to wait for the Telegraphic acknowledgment, which was intimated to us by the Bank on the 13th instant. On receipt of this intimation we are trying to send further instalments as soon as possible, and when the Bank accept the money, intimation will be duly given to the public.

Our difficulties in sending remittances to Turkey can be realized from just one instance. £2,000 were sanctioned for being sent to Bassim Omar Pasha, President, Children's Protection Society of Constantinople. and the cheque was sent to the Netherland Bank on the 28th instant. But on the 29th instant, we received a reply from the Bank that no money could be sent to Constantinople as it was doubtful whether it would reach its destination. This shows what difficulties we have to face in sending remittances to Angora. The bank correspondence in our possession will be placed before the next meeting of the Working Committee, and will be published for public information with the permission of the Committee. We did not like to disclose these facts thinking that it would affect the collections of Angora Fund. We however, assure the public that we are trying our best to find out some other suitable and reliable way of sending the entire balance to Angora without delay. In the meantime we request our brethren, who have worked hard for the collections of, or paid liberal contributions towards the Angora Fund not to be disheartened at the present state of affairs. Insha-Allah we shall somehow or other arrange to send money to Angora as soon as possible. By the grace of God, a sum of nearly 52 lacs of rupees has come to me from the beginning of the Khilafat movement upto the present day which has been spent, with the Committee's sanction of course, on various requirements of the Khilafat organisation. The balance of the Angora Fund, which is now quite safe in my hand could not be sent under the unavoidable circumstances already explained. The accounts of receipts and disbursements are carefully kept upto date, and are audited by a Chartered Accountant.

The accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee show that on the 31st August 1922, the total balance of the Committee was Rs. 15,93,188-5-2½ of which the balance of the Angora Fund was Rs. 14,05,640-15-2½. Total Receipts for the Smyrna Fund amounted to Rs. 7,91,003-11-½ and total disbursements were Rs. 5,25,863-5-6. Deducting the Angora Fund balance from the total balance we find that the remaining amount of Rs. 1,87,547-6-0 is from the [illegible] of Smyrna Fund, which in fact belongs to the receipts and expenditure of the said fund, ought to be Rs. 3,65,139-5-8½. This shows that Rs. 1,77,592-15-8½ have been spent on Khilafat organisation from Smyrna Fund balance. This is in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee which decided that for the present one lac of rupees should be borrowed from Smyrna Fund for the expenses of the Khilafat organisation. As the money left in the Khilafat Fund, we have [illegible] to consider how to maintain the organisation on which our movement in India and outside depends. It is a fact that without this organisation we should not have been able to collect any Smyrna or Angora Fund. All the contributions to the Central Khilafat Committee from whatever source are meant for one object, namely the maintenance of the integrity of the Khilafat and the preservation of the sanctity of the Jaziratu Arab and the Holy Places of Islam. All our activities, whether for the success of the Khilafat movement in India and abroad, or help to the Mujahidin of Islam and their children in the shape of Angora or Smyrna Fund, are meant for the attainment of one object. Therefore, if deeply considered, all our funds come under the main heading of Khilafat Fund. Hence the Khilafat organisation, which enabled the Indian Muslims to infuse a spirit of liberty and freedom in India and to render pecuniary help to the Mujahidin of Angora cannot be neglected even for a moment.

We have to maintain various National School, and the National Muslim University of Aligarh, which cost us three lacs and ten thousand monthly expenditure respectively. We have also to maintain Provincial Khilafat Committees and [illegible] ordinate branches all over India. Now if we are anxious to maintain the organisation, we must be prepared to spend about two lacs of rupees per month. The Khilafat movement depends upon the Khilafat organisation, and this organisation can be maintained only if we have good funds at our disposal.

The accounts of the year 1920 were audited last year with the Auditor's [illegible] those of the year 1921 and the current upto the 31st August are ready [illegible] being audited by Messrs. Billimoria & Co., public chartered accountants of Bombay. They will be publyished yith the auditor's certificate as soon as they have been examined and checked.

In conclusion I should like to say one word. Certain interested persons, simply to satisfy their personal grudges, have spread various calumnies about the Angora Fund which are calculated not only to prejudice my personal commercial interests, but to do immense harm to a movement upon the success of which our national existence depends. Some of them, instead of coming to me personally to enquire about the real state of affairs, deliberately rushed into print simply to spoil my reputation as a merchant. Only a few days ago, a letter appeared in the "Chronicle" that Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib had a quarrel with me regarding Angora Fund and that Hakimji also wrote to me about it. Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib himself has already contradicted this false allegation in the "Chronicle" and I need not say anything more about it. As regards Hakimji I emphatically declare that no correspondence has passed between me and him regarding the Angora Fund balance, and that these allegations are absolutely unfounded. Certain people seem to be bent upon doing harm to me in my commercial capacity by spreading [illegible] rumours and misunderstandings which practically mean that I have failed to keep the trust confided to me by my co-religionists in connection with the Khilafat movement. If they entertain these intentions, I have no complaint to make. This is God's work for which I am ready to sacrifice my wealth and even my life, and I am fully determined cheerfully to undergo all troubles and difficulties which may be heaped upon me by certain interested persons in my private capacity and in my capacity as President of the Central Khilafat Committee. I expect no reward from people. It is sufficient consolation to me if my humble services are accepted by God. I pray to Him He may give me perseverence and fortitude to follow His righteous path with full determination.

LEAGUE'S [illegible]

INDIA'S HEA[illegible]

(REUTER'S [illegible]

LO[illegible]

Geneva.—The First [illegible] League of Nations has [illegible] in favour of the provis[illegible] apportionment of the L[illegible] areed upon on 15th Sep[illegible] scheme

Britian pays 2,100,000 g[illegible]
India pays 1,440,000 go[illegible]
Canada pays 775,000 gol[illegible]
Australia pays 576,000 g[illegible]
S. Africa pays 332,000 gold fr[illegible]
N. Zealand pays 221,000 gold[illegible]

The Report of the Fourth [illegible] shews that the League is financi[illegible] ed owing to the nonpayment of [illegible] tions totalling five million gold [illegible] 1921 and payment hitherto of on[illegible] five per cent of 1922 contributions, [illegible] budget has increased to twenty-fi[illegible] half millions.

INTERNATIONAL LABO[illegible] OFFICE.

INDIA REPLACES SWITZERLAN[illegible] BOARD.

LONDON, Sept.

Geneva.—Importance is attached [illegible] decision to replace Switzerland [illegible] Ind[illegible] the board of management of the Intern[illegible] al Labour Office. The decision is freely [illegible] mented on here, although it is believed [illegible] Switzerland's claim will be considere[illegible] connection with the contemplated enl[illegible] ment of membership.

LEAGUE & LABOUR PR[illegible]

LONDON

Geneva.—The Council of the [illegible] adopted the report of Viscount [illegible] ming that Germany, Belgiu[illegible] France, Britain, India, Italy [illegible] the most important countrie[illegible] from point of view. Swit[illegible] one of the states represen[illegible] Council of t[illegible] Labour Office is consequen[illegible]

LOAN TO AUS[illegible]

EARL BALFOUR'S SCHE[illegible]

LONDON,

Geneva.—The Final sitting of th[illegible] of the League of Nations was [illegible] day by a warm demonstration [illegible] favour of the Earl Balfour, wh[illegible] statement regarding the nature [illegible] assistance which it had been de[illegible] be given to Austria in the sh[illegible] of 650 million gold kroner gua[illegible] European nations. Earl Balfo[illegible] protocol guaranteeing the in[illegible] independence of Austria was b[illegible] ontrol was indispensable, but e[illegible] that two years would suffice fo[illegible] recume her individual existenc[illegible] hoped that the remaining pi[illegible] considered in a few days. Coun[illegible] expressing Austria's gratitud[illegible] thus Earl Balfour's authority [illegible] ad never been better displayed.

FOREIGN [illegible]ES AGAINST [illegible] PUNISHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, S[illegible]

[illegible]ge says that [illegible] stationed in the [illegible] have been [illegible] connection with [illegible] inst them by [illegible] constable of the [illegible] dismisse for [illegible] ing a Moplah [illegible] of the same s[illegible] charge of b[illegible] spectable M[illegible] to Parapana[illegible] Ram Poduv[illegible] ation, has be[illegible] on of mone[illegible] agistrate of [illegible] the compla[illegible] two constabl[illegible] extorting m[illegible] treatment.

[illegible] IN MADR[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Se[illegible]

[illegible]agore who [illegible] residency to [illegible] arrived h[illegible] was acc[illegible] and on arr[illegible] by a lar[illegible] a larg[illegible] [illegible]ans [illegible]

GANDHI.

the doctrine in practice and invent tions. That religion has not been to save human society at large from ual depression and moral degradation h it has helped individuals towards highest is obvious from the present tion of mankind irrespective of geo- hical limitts. It is not that the scrip- s of the world's religions do not con- truths which are now revealed to us the utterances and deeds of Mahatma dhi; what he does, is to give life to dead letter of those scriptures by a rect appeal to the spirit of man. Is it en too much to say that he is in this spect more fortunate than Christ or uddha who were not favoured with the portunity of advancing the application their teachings to all walks of life? He not an original founder of any religion the sense that Christ or Buddha or lohamad was, but in being a devoted ser- ant of God, therefore a faithful follower all who taught and lived the truth as ey conceived, he has endeavoured to ake a practical restatement of the essen- al truths of all religions in his life, hereby gaining a remarkable recogni- f his greatness during his life-time. This s the one feature that distinguishes him from the other great teachers. Without aiming originality for any new religious eed he makes his life a record of trans- tions into normal life and action of ethi- l and spiritual ideals.

Whatever opinion one may hold as to the manner of his guiding and the success of the movement of which he is the soul, the spirit of his activities, the ideal he places before humanity through his life, is the manifestation of the Divine Power, *Vibhuti*, which is an answer to the needs of the evolving human groups. I imagine that his body, if not left to the care of, has been taken care by, the conscious force of the idea of which his whole personality is an expression. When he speaks of this earth- ly case', 'clay in the potter's hand', one is reminded of the "Prapatti", complete surrender to the divine demanded of the devotee, taught in the Bagavad Gita. The psychology of such a human instrument in the hands of the Divine is not conceivable to the ordinary man with his superficial, ever pre-occupied running mind, away from silence—the peace, *Shanti*, which is of the two planks in the platform of mission, the other being Ahimsa.

The idea of Ahimsa is undoubtedly a at moral and spiritual principle that anises the brute and spiritualises the . but the factor that is still more im- ant to us is in his method of working the idea in him. There is the spirit determination of will informed in its ction, by something above that is his itor and trust. It is this determina- , right education of will that makes t we call sacrifice not only possible but ayable for him. Blessed with a well- plined life since boyhood his body has made a fit instrument to bear suffer- and transmit the same to his soul for overy of its joy. The suffering of the iful hero of Valmiki differs in degree in form from the hero of satyagraha of Dharmarajya, but not in spirit; for willing acceptance of suffering in carry- out the undertaken work on duty's call found in Gandhi as in Shri Rama, en to experience the joy of pain.

t is at times the will of God in man to ve to him and his kind the infinite capa- of the human instrument to bear ordinarily disagreeable and unbearable the less-favoured majority of mankind. e capacity for proper enjoyment or for fering is truly divine. It is though the en instrument that human society is ated to develop the latent divinity in individual and collective life that is ever ping in the dark, to realise its abiding ength in endurance. "Endurance is ength," was the reply of Yudhistara to ksha's question. In great *Vibhutis* we d this great capacity—*Shakti* or power— her to create or destroy, enjoy or suffer ri Rana's joy in suffering was immense; rd Krishna's capacity to enjoy was unli- ted. Apart from the historicity of the es of these two great Avatars, the ideal ced before man, about his immense sp- ual possibilities to develop his capacity her to suffer, to enjoy or to completely nder is clear. In the light of this e can understand how Mahatma s strength lies in his capacity to and to enjoy the spiritual value of g and this strength is possible be- use of the determination and sincerity the cause of truth. The appearance of is great personality on the scene of life an answer to the need of the material- tic civilisation which is already being allenged. One shall not mistake in his achings that he lays great stress on phy- al purity and physical suffering. To re the disease born of the attachment to dily pleasures, stimulated by our exag- rated notions of modern civilisation, no etter remedy can be found than to make e body obey the will and the mind and e alone has the courage to ask the na- on to perform Tapasya by minimising hose physical wants and enjoyments which ave brought about the temporal, spiritual nd moral decradation of nations as of in- ividuals. It is this supreme venture that Mahatma Gandhi has made his life-work which is the torchlight to dispel the forces of darkness and of evil. Even partial uccess of this grand attempt must surely eave us freer to gain manysided strength to become the vanguard of a future civi- isation of humanity breathing the life of the rejuvenated spiritual culture of this an- cient land. *"Swalpam apyasya Dharmas- ya trayate mahato Bhaya."*

PROTECTION TO PRINCES.

MR. THOMPSON'S BLUSTER.

GILDED CHAMBER'S WEEK SURRENDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Council of State has passed the bill protecting the Indian Princes against seditious attacks in the Press. I forecasted this result in my previous message wherein I explained the herculean efforts of some of the so called leaders of the Democratic and the National parties in the Legislative Assembly to atone before the Viceroy for their conduct in refusing introduction to the Bill. This conference with the Governor-General lasted till a very late hour in night but with no results. The Governor-General having certified the bill under the extraordinary powers vested in him by sec. 67 of the Government of India Act, Mr. Thomson of the Punjab fame whose duty it was to pilot the measure, put it rather bluntly that Government had decided not to accept any amendments. But Sir William Vincent was there to correct this audacious statement. He explained that the bill having been certified by Lord Reading under the Act it was not that Government would not accept any amendments, but it could not accept, because otherwise the validity of the certificate might be open to question. But Mr. Thompson was not to be silenced by this correction and he therefore proceeded to indulge in diatribes against the members of the Assembly who had dared to fling the bill back in the face of Government and thereby treated the views of Lord Reading and his Government as less than dust in the balance.

REST, REST, PERTURBED SPIRIT.

Again Sir Willian Vincent, the leader of the Assembly, rose to correct the mischief of Mr. Thompson, He did not believe, and he had every authority for saying so, that the Assembly ever intended to flout His Excellency, nor was it correct to say that it treated the honour of the Government of India or of the Viceroy as less than dust in the balance. Any such remarks, Sir William proceeded to mildly chastise the Hon. Mr. Thompson, would but antagonise the other house and do no good to this Council or the Government. Though twice corrected, the repressible Mr. Thompson attempted regret the action of the Assembly which he believed was hasty and which impression he said led Government to take a more optimistic view of the situation. He therefore proceeded to justify the necessity of the measure by tracing its historys from 1823. Mr. Thompson argued that Government were by treaty obligations and pledges bound to protect the Indian Princes against seditious attacks. Protection given under the Press Act of 1910 was in pursuance of these pledges but as that act was doomed by the report of the Committee and as the Princes themselves had asked for a measure of protection in their resolution passed at the Chiefs' Conference held in November last, it was necessary that the Government of India must get the bill passed; otherwise they would be antagonising the Rulers of one-third of this country who had rendered such unfailing support during the war. And for the most unconvincing speech of Mr. Thompson, the Council applauded him vociferously without attempting to enquire how this sudden determination on the part of the Government of India to force this measure through the Legislature at the end of its session was justified.

ABSENCE OF PROMINENT MEMBERS.

The non-official House was thin and poor, as most of the members like Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. Raza Ali and Mr. Sethna had left Simla last week, hardly expecting that such a situation as that created by the action of the Assembly would ever occur, necessitating the Council of State to intervene and save Government from what Mr. Thompson characterised as an abyss. I do not mean to say that if these worthies had been present they would have altered the decision of the question. However, the absence of these members was not much felt as Prof. Kale vehemently objected to the consideration of the bill and moved for its postponement both in the interests of Government and of the Princes themselves. Sir Binode Chander Mitter was on the horns of a dilemma: on the one hand he was impressed by the cogent reasonings of Prof. Kale for postponement of the bill and on the other his respect for the great lawyer-Viceroy who had wanted the passage of the bill was pressing him the other way. And so the knight of Bengal struggled hard between the two opposing forces but agreeably to my surprise he eventually threw in his lot with Prof. Kale whose motion after all was not of opposition to the bill but only for postponement thereof. The leader of the Upper Chamber the Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi is never capable of convincing others and he therefore could have spared us his infliction. But Earl Winterton was present in the gallery and in order to exhibit himself before the distinguished visitor the quondam leader of the Punjab bar attempted to dot the i's and cross the i's of the speech of Mr. Thompson. His performance was, however, very poor and the speech exceptionally halting. There was at least one admirer of Sir Muhammad Shafi in the Council and that was the Raja of Kollengode who throughout the speech of the leader of the House was seen nodding his head rather violently. He put the case of the non-officials in a nutshell by asking "To whom we owe allegiance and loyalty? Is it to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his representative in India or to the Rulers in the neighbouring States? I can understand loyalty to the former but not to the latter. There is therefore a clear case that the bill has been drafted under a complete misapprehension of the relations of British subjects to these Rurers in Indian States. I am not prepared to support the bills as it is inappropriately worded. I therefore support the motion for postponement so that by January we may be in a position to examine all the defects of the bill and then pass it in its proper form." Much stir was noticed in the treasury benches and Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi looked at Sir William Vincent for help. But Mr. Thompson evaded the issue by taking shelter under the Common Law of England.

SIR WILLIAM EXPLAINS.

The Home Member at this stage justified his position as one of the signatories to the Press Act Committee's report which had found no justification for protection to the Princes. He said that at that time sufficient material was not placed before the Committee and it was not the duty of the Committee to hunt round for facts to protect the Princes. But since then many instances had come to light including the passages quoted by Mr. Thompson all showing that the Indian Princes had been shamelessly defamed in the Press. In this way the Home Member justified his support to the present Bill which after all only restored the protection given under the Act of 1910 in a better and safer form. But he disagreed with Mr. Thompson in the view that the necessity for the measure existed even in the year 1823 and remarked that the Regulation of 1823 had no connection with the measure now under discussion. This disagreement on the part of an ex-Judge was very much appreciated, but despite all this exposure of the arguments of the Hon. Thompson by the Home Member himself the motion for the postponement of the Bill was lost. Prof. Kale did not claim any division as Mr. Khaparde from the opposite side beckoned him not to do so, in view of the constitution of the Council. The Bill was, therefore, taken into consideration but it being a certified measure no amendments could be pressed with any vigour. Both Prof. Kale and Mr. Khaparde formally moved their amendments and Sir William Vincent while agreeing with the reasonableness of some of them promised that Government would take these suggestions into consideration and should the House disclose any further defects Government themselves would bring forward necessary amendments later on. But at the present stage he asked the House to pass the Bill as recommended by the Governor-General.

THE MORAL.

The Council of State has thus justified its existence as an Aman Sabha without any individuality or originality but only as a body to run counter to the Indian opinion in the country and as an useful adjunct to the Government of India in their task of carrying on the administration, right or wrong. If there is one institution which must be blowed at once it is the Council of State. The futility of the reforms scheme bringing into being the Bi-Cameral Legislature has now been proved conclusively and those who enthusiastically supported this form of Indian legislature will now rub their eyes and perceive the folly of their support to the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW TO COMMEMORATE IT.

A LAST CHANCE.

Gujarat has decided to celebrate the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi to-day (Monday) by collecting the necessary amount of funds to meet the immediate needs of the Gujarat Vidyapith, of which he is the *first Chancellor*.

Gujarat loves Mahatmaji for the high ideals he stands for. It loves him for his supreme sacrifices for the Country's Cause. Will the citizens of Bombay show their practical appreciation of his ideals by liberally subscribing to the maintenance and the development of the National Institution of which he is the *Founder*?

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

Several questions of considerable importance were answered at the Bombay Legislative Council to-day. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad informed Major Fernandez that the Government of India had been addressed on the subject of the establishment of a nautical school for lascars in this presidency.

RELEASE OF MULSHI PRISONERS.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Trivedi said that the release of Mulshi Petha prisoners was considered along with other remissions in connection with retrenchment in jail expenditure. In reply to another query if the District Magistrate, Poona, had recently recommended their release, Mr. Trivedi was told that it was not in the public interests to disclose the opinions of officers consulted by Government.

A question by Mukhi Jethananda Pritamdas though unasked owing to the absence of the member elicited the information that the idea of opening a Government Art College at Hyderabad (Sind) had to be abandoned owing to financial stringency and the more pressing demands on the resources of Government in other directions.

RENT ACT BILL.

The discussion on the motion for first reading of the proposed amendment of the Bombay Rent Acts was then resumed.

The motion for the first reading was carried unanimously and the Bill was referred to a select committee of twenty members.

The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye then introduced his Bill to provide for compulsory elementary education in the Presidency. The measure is intended to carry out the recommendations of the Committee appointed by him last year under the chairmanship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to enquire into the whole question of compulsory education. He pointed out that the present permissive act being unable to meet the present day requirements, it was thought desirable to exact a new measure making better provision for compulsory education in the Presidency. It was proposed to complete the whole programme chalked out by the Chandavarkar Committee in ten years. He begged the Council to pass the necessary financial proposals that would come before it in due course. The Minister spoke for an hour and a half and when he resumed his seat was accorded an ovation. Mr. Trivedi congratulated the Minister on the bold step that he had taken but regretted that the atmosphere outside the Councils was not favourable for a whole-heartedly cordial reception of the Bill. He suggested the enlargement of the strength of the school boards and the establishment of a standing committee to advise the Minister in educational matters.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

PILFERING ON STEAMERS.

WEST COAST MERCHANT'S COMPLAINTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

For a long time past, the merchants and traders of Karwar and other Konkon ports to whom goods are shipped in the B. S. N. Company's steamers, have been experiencing systematic pilferage of goods during their transit from Bombay to these ports. The amount of loss caused thereby to the merchants is considerable. This pilferage seems to be carried on in the Princess Dock godowns when steamer's sailings are cancelled, in the steamer's hold when it is detained at Marmagoa for more than 24 hours, and in the harbour of the port when the unloaded goods are kept under the custody of the Company's servants at the consignee's risk.

The pilferers are further emboldened in their enterprise by the unfair conditions laid down by the Company in the Bill of Lading, especially Nos. 6, 11, 13 and 14. Under the first three conditions, the traders alone and not the Company, have to bear the loss of their goods even while the goods lie in the Company's custody; or on account of the goods not being delivered at the port of destination owing to bad weather or some accidental cause. Similarly, condition No. 14 which makes the external good condition of the packages without regard to actual weight etc., to be regarded as conclusive evidence of the full weight and contents thereof, is unjust to the traders and works against their interest.

The remedy provided by law of instituting civil or criminal proceedings against the Company or their servants in each case of pilferage, is wearisome and is besides rendered nugatory in practice. It is difficult to get direct evidence of pilferage against any particular persons, when the goods lie in the Company's custody. Even when some evidence is collected, the issue is uncertain. The traders are also afraid that if they bring action against the Company, the Company may refuse to accept goods for shipment to them in future. Besides, for traders, time is of importance, and if they enter into legal proceedings, the goods will have to be kept stored under Government custody, until the action is decided by which time the traders may lose custom and be put to severe loss. legal remedy thus is impractical.

It behoves the B. S. N. Company, therefore, to appreciate these difficulties of traders and take effective steps to stop pilferage of goods. They must warn servants, keep a strict watch over and make examples of those who have found guilty of pilferage. The clauses in the Bill of Lading which unly divest the Company of responsibility for the pilferage or loss of goods, must be deleted or at least considerably modified so that the Company may come to share the responsibility and feel interested in maintaining a strict watch over their servants. The Karwar merchants have submitted a representation to the Company in this connection, and it is hoped that the Company will take due and effective steps on the lines suggested and thus remove a long-standing grievance.

MENTALITY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By the time this is received in India, the advice of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to students will have been forgotten—I hope. But this response will not be out of place because the same mentality that made such advice possible will inspire similar and equally worthless advice.

That mentality (Mr. Jinnah little realizes) is the "slave mentality" against which he warns students, and which they are bound to get in Government schools. The sophistry by which Mr. Jinnah seeks to confuse the support of such institutions (by means of Indian money) with the management of them, which tends towards this same slave ementality, irresistibly, is to my mind one of the marks of a certain type of intellectual and one, too, whose influence in times of crisis is *always* thrown on the side of the oppressor.

Let us consider for a moment the "slave mentality". What is its most prominent characteristic? Is it not thinking as the master bids when it means not thinking at all? Is it not marked by an egotistic distrust of the masses? Is it not following the beaten track? So it seems to me. The "masters" say—Follow it: Mr. Jinnah says, "Follow it" for the "masses" have not been raised to a position necessary for a successful revolt! Mr. Jinnah forgets that one cannot touch pitch and not be defiled—but I trust that the majority of the students whom he addressed realized it *after* his lack-visioned speech, if they had not done so before. I can but recall the remark of a young Indian friend of mine here, that he had never held up his head until he got to this country.

I contrast with Mr. Jinnah's false teachings the thought of another Indian, who said, better no education for time than the education that makes intellectual slaves, imitators or sycophants—that this may help to bring the time when there shall be the opportunity for the many—not the few—to have the benefits of *the true education*. Had Mr. Jinnah had the "true education" he could not have said what he did to the young men of the Students' Brotherhood.

I hope they detected the divergence between his words and his intentions. He said he wanted to gather from them the direction that youth was taking—but, he had in his heart to *direct them*—and that, into the wrong path! The psycho-analyst would say that this mentor was *himself* taking one thing and thinking another,—that when he taxed the N. C. O's with doing this, he was exposing his own mind and heart.

When this man says that non-violence in a state of mind difficult to obtain, he speaks in opposition to Gandhi, and he contradicts all ideas that the West has had about the Hindus. I am beginning to think Gandhi's movement fails that the failure can be set down to the inflated egotism plus the selfishness of the few. From the time when Paul erected the superstructure of the Pauline Christianity on the foundations of Jesus' teachings, to the time when our President erected the cult of Wilsonism on the basis of Americanism, there have been no dearth of examples that prove this supposition.

Mr. Jinnah and the other Liberals in India (I take it Mr. Jinnah is one of this persuasion—and I think of Ibsen's words, "The Liberal is the worst foe to progress"); the considerable number of Indians here who still stick to the idea (which they brought here a dozen or more years ago) that violence is the only way to free India; the editors of the "Vanguard" (whom I took to be Britishers, but whom I am told are Indians)—all who are opposing the man who seems to combine statesmanship, economic understanding, political sagacity and spiritual vision are "horrible examples" too.

Men like Pandit Nehru, women of the type of Sarojini Naidu, leaders like the "Lion of the Punjab," the Mohammedan bloc that combines the "humility" of which Jesus of Nazareth spoke, with sanity and common sense rare in this the "insane asylum of the planets' as George Bernard Shaw well calls the earth—seem to many of us in far-away America to be oases in the arid waste of intellectualism. May the shade of such oases never grow less in whatever land they may be found!—Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE WATSON.

38 Gramercy Park, New York city,
August 10.

A revision petition was argued on Thursday, before Justice Wallace at the Madras High Court on behalf of the Agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against the decision of the Second Presidency Magistrate that he (the agent) was a public servant with reference to the charge brought against the latter for taking gratification other than legal remuneration. Objection was taken during the hearing that the Agent was not a public servant and the proceedings against him ought to be dropped. His Lordship, following the ruling in a Bengal case, held that the agent was a public servant and dismissed the petition.—(A. P.).

ENTER THE COUNCILS!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Lele has done well to point out the delusion of the Councilwallas in regard to their pet theory of creating dead-locks within the Councils. I would refer to one more argument of these mentors. They say "We would enter the Councils and create dead-locks till we wring out Swaraj. We shall get Swaraj or make the administration impossible. If the Reforms are taken back, as it is likely to be, as a result of our action, that will be the best item of foreign propaganda for discrediting British Rule in India. We will then be back in our previous ground—non-co-operators." They will enter the Councils, make administration impossible, force the Reforms to be taken back, make that episode an item for foreign propaganda and then, yea, and then come back to their original position of non-cooperators to work for Swaraj from outside the Council Chamber! Fine argument—is it not? Sir, have these not really lost their heads? How shall we show them the folly of their wasting their previous time and energy by following the above course? How shall we make them realise that the time and energy which they will be wasting in the above can profitably be utilised by their stand beside the people? How shall we teach them that a more effective boycott of the Polling Booth, more effective than before can also serve as an item for foreign propaganda? To my mind there is only one way, viz., for the next Congress to plainly ask them to go and break their heads against the stone-wall if they so like but refusing to involve the nation in any such bravado. Innocent suffering is the key to our success and let us all suffer for the sake of our Motherland and through our suffering teach even our own erring brethren.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM,
Jt. Secretary,
G' Ward D. C. C.

Dadar, Sept. 27.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Commerce Department:—Mr. W. N. G. Grant of Messrs. Macneill and Company succeeds Mr. B. Smith on the Tea Cess Committee.

Army Department:—The services of Lieut. Colonel E. G. S. Trotter are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province. Lieut. W. J. Thurgood, 73rd Carnatic Infantry has been dismissed by General Court Martial.

Finance Department:—Mr. H. S. Cumber is appointed assistant financial adviser and Mr J. W. Lewis is appointed Deputy Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department. Mr. J. F. Mitchell Officiating Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, reverts to Punjab Government. Mr. A. Macleod officiates as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.

Mr. Jukes, Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, reverts to Bombay Government.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandra, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

Illustrated Sunday Edition

Bombay Chronicle.

AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

VISITED BY DR'S. LEVY & TAGORE.

During their short stay at Poona Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Dr. Sylvain Levi paid a visit to the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha on Sunday the 24th. Sept. Though pressed by heavy engagements they accepted the invitation of the Home and spent more than an hour inspecting the several departments of the institution. Both were pleased when they were shown into the High School of the Institution, the Free Reading Room and the Residency of the boys.

The guests were then taken to the main hall where on entrance a welcome song was sung by the boys. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who was in the chair, called upon Mr. N. B. Parulekar, one of the volunteer workers of the Society, to give an account of the institution.

After welcoming the guests, Mr. Parulekar said:—

"The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha was started in 1999 on a very humble scale. It was the first attempt of its kind in Maharashtra to feed and educate poor deserving students and to make men of them. It was a pioneer work in those days. Had not there been such a man at the helm of affairs as Mr. V. G. Ketkar, the principal of the Home, we do not know what would have become of the institution. The importance of the work was yet to be realised. He actually commenced begging when sufficient help was not forthcoming, cooked rice along with his other colleague Mr. Patwardhan, who is serving now in the Engineering College of Poona. In addition he served in the school outside and the salary also was to be utilised for the Home. After two years Mr. Ketkar was left alone. The man was not, however, to be daunted. Through such sacrifices of the man there arose such a well-organised institution. He devoted the best part of his life and he is yet doing the same work—sparing no labour or sacrifice in the interest of the institution. To-day the institution has its own buildings of Rs. 20,000 worth, donated by Dr. D. A. Patwardhan, retired State Surgeon Palanpur, where are at present lodged 60 students. The cause he laboured for is now being popular. 13 years before the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha was the only institution of its kind in Maharashtra. Similar attempts to protect and educate poor boys are being made in different parts of Maharahstra, though many of them are secterian. The Institution has started a ull HighSchool of its own where boys are prepared upto matriculation, after which they can join different Colleges for higher education. The institution continues to support them in their higher education. Besides, it has organised a Free Reading Room, the first of its kind in Maharashtra. About two hundred papers and periodicals from India and abroad are received for the Home and are also kept in the Reading Room. Half a dozen graduates have come out of the institution and are at present seen engaged in public work. Three of them are here working in the Home. One has started a similar institution at Dhulia. One is working in the Anath Vidyarthi Griha at Nagar. One student has gone to America for higher industrial education.

From time to time the institution has been receiving blessings from great man of India. Lok. Tilak was often in our Home inspiring and guiding us through difficulties. Mahatma Gandhi was thrice with us and the eminent scientist, Sir J. C. Bose, was kind to visit our Home and Lala Lajpatrai had been in our company only a month before his imprisonment. Sir, we missed your name. But this day has filled the gap, for which we regard ourselves as extremely fortunate."

Dr. Tagore then rose amid cheers and made a short speech. He said, "I may not speak long as the boys would not understand the language. There needs little teaching from outside when I see that the boys are living in an atmosphere of self-sacrifice. It is this atmosphere that will complete their education. I am very much delighted to see that by the side of book-learning the boys can get education of noble conduct. I conclude with my thanks for the reception and wish success to the Home."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar expressed in warm terms thanks on behalf of the institution and garlanded the visitors. After "At Home" to the guests photoes were taken and amidst loud cheers the guests departed.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mirza Ahlam Beg, Assistant Collector, sentenced 38 Akalis to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The case of Swami Shradhanand has been adjourned to November 2nd when charges will be framed.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Director-General Post and Telegraph has given official recognition to the Bombay Presidency Post and R. M. S. Association.

* * * *

A Madras message says in connection with the current year's budget, department of Public Works, of all Government departments has effected severest retrenchment.

* * * *

A Madras message says the death took place on Thursday at Kodaikanal of Mr. C. Michie Smith, M.A., who recently retired from the directorship of the Kodaikanal Observatory.

* * * *

A public meeting of about ten thousand citizens of Ahmedabad held in Shaukat Maidan on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, protested against the recent policy adopted by the British Government against the Turks.

* * * *

On Sunday evening the Broach public and the Broach Patidars, presented separate addresses to Mr. Gopaldas A. Desai (Dhasa Darabar) at a meeting held at Suuari Mahal ground, Broach, Kasturba presiding.

* * * *

Another Editor of the "Zamindar" Mr. M. Fazal Ahamad, who had been in charge for a few days previous to Quazi Mohamed Adil, is also under orders of arrest under Section 124 A. He is the sixth Editor in order of arrest.

* * * *

The Village Road at Malad has been named as "Jakaria Road" by the Malad Notified Area Committee, (on receipt of a donation) a the bungalow and Sanitorium of Late Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel of Bombay, are situated on the Road.

* * * *

A Madras message of September 28th says Rev. Dr. E. M. Macphail, principal of Madras Christian College, returned to Madras on Thursday from Scotland, and will assumed charge of College from Rev. W. Meston on Monday next.—A. P.

* * * *

Quazi Mohamed Adil, Editor of the "Zamidar" Lahore, whose warrant of arrest was issued recently having been apprehended at his residence in the United Provinces was produced before the City Magistrate on Wednesday. The Magistrate fixed the date of his case for October 4th.

* * * *

A Dharavi correspondent writes that the Mussalmans of Dharavi have collected Rs. 2,200 for the Moplah Relief Fund and the amount has been telegraphically remitted to Maulana Mohyed Din Ahmed, Secretary, Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam Relief Committee, Calicut.

* * * *

A Madras message of September 27th says:—"A message says that the bodies of Messrs. C. Scott Coward and L. N. Hayter, two European officers whose murder was reported in connection with trouble in Rampa Agency, were brought down to Narasapatam and buried there on Tuesday."

* * * *

On the 19th instant, before a well-attended assembly convened for the Hari Katha performance, at Gundopanth's Choultry, Siddikatte, Bangalore City, His Holiness the Puttige Swamigalavaru of Udupi Mutt conferred the title "Vaidya-Vidya-Visarada" on Pandit Mudgal Bhimasenacharya.

* * * *

A correspandant wires from Mirphurkas under date the 28th instant:—Moulvi Abdullah Khan the young and the enthusiastic secretary of the village Khilafat Committee was arrested yesterday and brought to Phulhadyoun three miles distant hand-cuffed and on foot. Some Khilafat workers received and garlanded him just outside the town.

* * * *

The trial of Mr. Y. S. Tilgul, Editor of the "Karnatak Vaibhav", under Section 124-A, commenced and finished on Thursday before Mr. Balakram, Sessions Judge, and two assessors for the leading article in the issue of 20th June last. The assessors gave their verdict as "not guilty." Judgment was reserved till the 5th October. The accused did not defend himself, but submitted a brief written statement.

* * * *

A Lahore message of September 28th says Malak Lal Khan, Secretary of Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee was remanded to custody for refusing to furnish security under Section 108 C. P. C. and was produced before the District Magistrate who heard the case against him. Five police reporters who had taken notes of his speech delivered in Wazir Khan's Mosque on the day of the Turkish victory celebrations, gave evidence.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Seven sets of automatic wireless telephone receivers for Malabar are now on their way from Bombay to Malapuram. Major Benning, one of the Marconi Company's staff in India, is also on his way to Malabar from Bombay and has had an interview with Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, Special Commissioner for Malabar. He will shortly conduct a survey of the country for the purpose of choosing the exact places at which the installations are to be put up. The telephones are expected to be ready next month.

* * * *

The case against Mahtab Singh and others arrested was again taken up on Wednesday at Amritsar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya appearing for defence. Harnam Singh, who was afterwards, the Government Advocate-addressing the Court said that evidence against Tara singh and Gurmukhsing was very meagre. The Court therefore discharged them. The rest pleaded not guilty. Sardar Mehtabsingh refused to be released on personal recognizance. The counsel for defence will put in on November 7th the list of witnesses to be summoned. The case has been adjourned to November 23rd for cross-examination of prosecution witnesses.

* * * *

In response to an invitation from Dahanu citizens, Dr. M. B. Velkar paid a visit to Dahanu on the 27th ultimo, and delivered an address on "The present political situation", before a large audience. Mr. Bandekar, Vakil, presiding. Dr. Velkar explained the principle of Non-Cooperation and mentioned that Non-Cooperation had come to stay in the country. But, he asked the audience whether after the Bardoli decision the time had not arrived to suggest to the Indian National Congress some revision and modification in the programme, in order to secure Swaraj at an early date.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute has been for the last more than four years carrying on Welfare Work for the benefit of operatives working in the several activities Educational, Evonomic, and Sons Ltd. For the first three years several activities Educationay, Economic, Recreational, etc., were conducted and were taken advantage of chiefly by the half-timers and the male workers of the mills. For several reasons, up to April, 1921, very little could be undertaken which could be regarded of special benefit to the women workers, although they formed a very important part of the working of the mills. This fact drewv the atttention of the workers of the institute and a few items of waifare specialy suitable to the women workers (taking their posittion as workers, wives and mother into tthe consideration) were taken up. After a period of difficulties and disappointments arising from ignorance, want of time on the part of women, fear of their husbands or guardians who belief education as irreligious, was over, some definite line of work was found necessary and an Association for the women workers under the name of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kamgar Bhagini Samaj, was opened at the hands of Mrs. Shanttibai Kabadker, Superintendent, Girls' Schools, Bombay, on the 23rd July, 1921. More than 300 women-workers were present.

The following is a short account of some of the activities of tthis Bhagani Samaj during the period beginning from the 23rd July 1921 up to 22nd July 1922.

Primary Classes:—As an experiment the first class was opened with less than a dozen students in the hall underneath the Creche in the Fazalbhoy Mills for giving instruction in reading and writing to the women workers. The time and place of the school was found to be inconvenient to the women workers and the class had to be stopped. Then it was thought that the women could attend the classes in their recess if they were held in their department. Permission from the manager and the superintendent of the C. E. Mills was obtained and a first class was opened in the Pearl Mill. This class having proved popular with the women workers of the said Mill, classes on the same lines were started in three other mills. The total number of classes in 4 mills, Pearl, E. Pabany, Currimbhoy and the Chescent came to 6, and about 400 women took advantage of them. Total number of students on the roll was 250 and the average attendance was 10 during the period under report.

Again, the moral classes and sewing classes have proved very useful and instructive.

Economic Improvement:—The women workers in the Pearl Mill have started a Co-operative Credit Society which was the first society in India organized for women. The total number of members was 41 The head was Rs. 104, and the Institute has lent recovered. The women are conducting the Society through their own Managing Committee and there has not been a single defaulter during the period under report. The Society promises to stand in the first class even in its first year of existence.

This Supplementary Report of the Colonial Labour Enquiry Committee is being issued shortly and it is anticipated that it will show the restriction of the output of Bombay operatives generally.

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Art.

...he wood. The great historian Ranke, ...sked as to who was responsible for ...anco-Prussian war of 1870, replied, ...XIV." Cannot the authour like- ...to the root of the deplorable riots ...urbances in the period under re- ...apportion blame where it is due. ...the embezzlement of public funds ...riously exposed by Dr. Kitchlew, we ...ly deplore that Non-cooperation has ...nsformed human nature to the ex- ...which it should have. For our ...e have often marvelled why men ...fall foul of the Non-cooperators who ...k to be left in peace to work out ...wn and their country's destiny. ...C. R. Das asked, what wrong is ...in refusing to go to the Councils, ...romise Government Courts and edu- ...al institutions? Why are the ... and those for whom he speaks so ... to embrace us when we would rather ...apart? Is it that they still pay ...ge to the mediæval canon: *aimez ...ce je le fais?*

...the concluding 127 pages of his book ...authour extols the work of the Co- ...ators, how they interred repression ...their diplomatic triumphs and the ...ns they have secured for India in ...ld politics. He laughs at the foolish ...-cooperators who threw such a splendid ...e away. Well, he laughs best who ...s last. What reply will he give to ...Ginwalla's frank admission that the ...ms are *unreal*. What has he to say ...he Viceroy's riding the Assembly on ...curb? The author dismissed the ...ital grievance as engineered by a few ...ators but the avenging power of facts, ...retribution almost dramatic in its ...ness, which has overtaken Lloyd ...e and "Tino" will perhaps convince ...of his error. The stress with which ...mphasises evolution bespeaks not only ...oeful ignorance of history but also of ...function of man in creation. Under ...indly dispensation of Providence the ...d will merrily "evolve" a better state ...things." Every school boy knows that ...ia is some day to become a self-govern- ...country. But as patriots it is the ... of every Indian to hasten the pain- ...slow process of evolution and that ...are doing under the leadership of ...Mahatma.

...fairness to the authour it must be ...oned that he is no friend of reprss- ...As regards the technical side of ...book, the absence of an index is a ...handicap to the earnest reader.

...Ambroise Paré" is the last of three ...s published by Mr. Hoskyns of New ...k of which Mr. Milford is issuing an ...ion for England and the British Em- ... Like the other two "The Gold- ...ded Cane" and School of Salerne" it ...ls with a chapter in the History of ...icine in Europe, but like ...m it is of a nature to appeal profoundly ... non-specialist public. Ambroise Paré ...the father of European Surgery. He ...born in 1510 and died in 1590 and thus ...perhaps one of the most eventful ...ds in the history of his own country, ...e, and of the whole Western World ...ns surgeon to four Kings, Henry II, ...is II, Charles IX and Henry III, ...a familiar of every great man of his ...d. The Treaties here translated is ...ense interest, not only to those who ...to study the history of medicine and ...ry but to all who like to view the ...n of Renaissance Europe from strange ...es. Typical of his period, Paré did ...confine his powers to the pursuit of ...chosen craft, and the description given ... of the siege of Metz in 1552 by the ...eror, Charles V is enough to gain for ... the reputation of a vivid observer and ...riter of no small power. The stories ...is journeys and his cures make cham- ...reading, for he shared with many pro- ...d thinkers of the Renaissance such as ...ardo da Vinci and Sir Thomas Browne. ...ift of a delightful naivite that gives ...l scientific writers of that time a ... of wistful humanity lacking in the ...ime more accurate but usually duller ... more professional researches of the ...ages of medical science.

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LITERATURE, THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN)

Should you so far transgress as to decend the steep slopes of the Murree Hill after dark you will be struck with the ease with which, freed from all restrictions, the East crowds out the West, the humble country cart the arrogant motor. As soon as the embargo on this ancient traffic is removed, at set of sun, bullock carts swarm out, from heaven alone knows where. The road is as thick with them as when you inadvertently tread on an ant-hill and the busy little denizens rush out in thousands. They take an ample revenge they make the road impassable except upon their own terms. The *dernier cri* in cars which two hours earlier had swept imperiously down a free track at its twenty or thirty miles an hour, must now conform to the pace of the toiling wains, or perish. No thought now of haughtily erving to the old world to stand aside meekly, but only of threading a painful and precarious way, and trusting it will not crush the mushroom impertinence out of existence. An interesting and suggestive object lesson this giving rise to much curious and instructive thought and speculation. What is the moral and who shall draw it? Talking the other day with a friend over Science's latest achievements and the alluring avenues opened up by its explotations of the structure of atoms, we naturally fell to chanting paeans in praise of the human intellect. Marvellous isn't it that we, or some of us (I make no pretensions for myself) have probed so deep, know exactly the proportion of electrons to protons, etc., etc., and presently must along this path, find the particular point at which energy acting on matter evokes life. Certainly this is tremendous, almost stunning, if anything is to come of it and when we have tracked life to its actual beginning we shall have rid the human mind of so many of its old cloudy and degrading superstitions. I suppose that quite apart from the mystery of Life, Science will never rest content until after discovering entirely to its own satisfaction, and measuring the "energy" of atomic particles, it has harnessed and applied that energy to practical uses, and the satisfaction of all man's needs. It is some years ago that Sir Oliver Lodge in the course of a lecture held up the piece of chalk with which he was making diagrams on a blackboard, declared to his open-mouthed audience that, when Science had found the way, as it presently would to extract and utilize the atomic energy contained in one inch of the chalk stick he held, it would suffice to raise the largest dreadnought a hundred feet in the air. I cannot myself understand what substantial gain there would be in thus hoisting our Leviathans of the deep into mid air, but when the feat has been accomplished I shall reverently take off my hat to Messieurs the Physicists and retract all my sceptic heresies. Of course we know, or say we know, all about Alpha and Beta rays, and Gamma rays which are not rays but of the three do get to business and do something, and we know all about bombarding atoms with rays, and above all we know with some exactness how things which we have never seen and never shall see are composed, all this thanks to Science we know to a nicety, but when we turn to Fabre's studies in insect life, we may experience something like a shock and a chill doubt may lower the note of our psalms of exultant self-glorification. There is something almost terrifying about the infallibility of instinct within its peculiar domain. With all our sagacity all our power of looking before and after, recording, comparing, forecasting, how do we stand in the practical business of life besides a hundred insignificant little creatures, of whom we deign to take no thought or account? What of that fly, for example, which must needs lay its eggs at the exact moment in the body of a particular caterpillar who happens to be buried an inch deep or so under the bark of a tree? The caterpillar is laboriously obedient to its mysterious instinct, ploughing its way to the open air and light, which it will only reach as the exactly appointed hour strikes. That is why the thoughtful Fly must also be exactly on time. But how does it know the caterpillar is there? Unerringly it drives its long ovipositor through the bark of the tree, into the caterpillar's body, lays its eggs and departs glowing with the consciousness of duty well and truly done. Unconscious the caterpillar pursues its arduous way, while the eggs drain its life for their own sustenance. Thus it turns out that as the caterpillar breaks out into the open air, the brood of flies are ready, and take wing, but there is no caterpillar, only a shell, it too, but probably most unwillingly, has played its part in this singular tragedy. For the attainment of certain limited definite ends, Instinct beats Intellect out of the field. Its perfect if sometimes ruthless adaptations border on the miraculous. We at least, less gifted can find no explanations, we may justly call them miraculous. But let us take comfort in this sudden exhibition of a humiliating inferiority. Instinct works in a closed series, runs on narrow rails. Throw these tiny wonder-workers out of their groove and where are they? They are then seen to be as stupid as they were superhumanly clever. Instinct works infallibly under its own conditions, but it cannot cope with changed conditions. It labours under the supreme disadvantage, a disadvantage not altogether unparalleled in human adventures, that it "can't go back." Instinct admits of no experiments, admits of none. Modern Psychologists talk of "trial and error" as a kind of instinct, but in this, upon analysis, we shall usually find some infusion of rudimentary intellect. Bergson noted that the two main lines of evolution (abating merely structural or psychological evolution) were those of Instinct and Intellect, the former culminating in the Insecta, the latter in Man. Intellect in spite of its feebleness and many imperfections has this advantage that it is not a closed series, that its possibilities are infinite. Here I use "infinite" in a very loose colloquial sense, meaning that the materials for its examination are, in all their permutations and combinations, practically inexhaustible. We need never fear that Intellectual activity will cease for want of something new and strange to give them play and exercise. But intrinsically the human Intellect is finite and very fallible.

Dream interpretation.

I see with satisfaction signs of restiveness and protest against Freud and the new Psycho-Analysis. Ever since the poisonous thing reared its head I have tried my poor best to scotch it. I only wish that even those writers who have sense enough to suspect it, would not always speak so respectfully, almost reverently of its inventor. In most places it goes by default, so to say, that whatever faults may here and there be detected in the practice, Freud is a great Scientist, and the father and founder of a great impeccable theory. I declare upon my honour that he is nothing of the kind. I am certain that any man of average intelligence who reads his own expositions of his Theory, impartially and unafraid will soon agree with me that we have here a sexual degenerate, a sad psycho-path of a very pronounced order. It stares at you out of every line. A Monomaniac, obsessed with sex, that is Freud, and it is hardly likely *a priori*, that from any such corrupt tree we can expect good fruit. His method of Dream interpretation, painstakingly elaborated and copiously illustrated is plainly such that it is bound to yield the desired concusion. It is as loose and foolish as the majority of methods of interpreting Biblical prophecy. By a like method I could reach exactly opposite conclusions and any one may reach his own. There are blemishes and blunders everywhere from which any one who was not determined to accept and admire would turn in disgust. In a recent telegram I read that at a meeting of these eminent Psycho-analysts, (some of whom ought to know better) a case was triumphantly cited, the case of a naughty bad-tempered little girl of ten, who was furious because she was not a boy. There was no appeasing her, her temper grew worse and worse, she was a very bad intractable infant. She had a dream that someone offered her two nuts. She chose one, and broke it meaning, doubtless to eat it. But instead she found that it held a golden cup "the age long symbol of her sex" commented the learned gentleman. And in some mysterious way, not explained in the cable, the interpretation given, the discontented babe was immediately reconciled to her Fate. As reported I cannot even connect the facts with the theory they are meant to vindicate triumphantly. The Child's disorder here was certainly not due to any ancient dream revelation. It was patent and forcibly enough expressed all the time. And I suppose the "cure" was worked by interpreting this wonderful dream to her, to mean that she had deliberately chosen her own sex and oughtn't therefore to go on grousing about it. Well, if that is modern Science I can only say I am sorry for and ashamed of it. Because of course the rebellious female did *not* choose her own sex, and for what other reason her dream could have soothed her fretted spirit I cannot imagine. It may be true of course that a golden cup is the age long symbol of the female sex, but had I dreamt it I should have been none the wiser. In spite of pretty wide reading in that field I must own with shame that I did not know this symbolism of the golden cup. Why is it in dreams alone that we must have everything the dreamer does not understand? To him they would mean nothing, or just what they actually were. Do we not dream directly enough? When we dream of sex it is sex as we know and experience it. We dream a thousand times of a woman, what need to say that when we dream of a house or a golden cup or any of a million other common objects we are really dreaming of a woman? When we *do* dream of a woman I suppose we must conclude that we were really influenced by a turnip or a parachute. What utter folly it all is! And generally so unclean at that.

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